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tries concerning output in relation to hours of labor and the duration of work spells and rest pauses. A subsequent section of the report deals with the impersonal physical conditions of the worker's environment, such as temperature, humidity, ventilation and lighting, and the effects of these conditions on efficiency. Personal factors, such as vocational selection and guidance, time and motion study, and the effects of such conditions as seating and clothing, are treated in considerable detail, whilst a shorter section deals with such matters as organization and the relative importance of human and mechanical factors in efficiency. Most of the sections are illustrated by diagrams reproduced from the published reports of the board, and they show at a glance the hourly and daily variations of output observed under various conditions, the effect of regular rest pauses on output, the improvement of output caused by more adequate lighting and by better ventilation, and the value of certain psychophysiological tests in measuring the skill of compositors. The future of the board is said to be full of promise, for, in addition to the investigations already made in certain branches of the textile, iron and steel, and boot and shoe industries, others are now in progress in the laundry and the pottery industries, whilst application has been made to the board by various trade boards and research associations for the institution of inquiries into several other important industries."

THE MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

As reported briefly in *SCIENCE* last week, the National Research Council has established fellowships in medicine created for the purpose of increasing the supply of thoroughly qualified teachers in medicine in both clinical and laboratory subjects and in both curative and preventive aspects. The fellowships are supported by appropriations of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board amounting in total to one hundred thousand dollars a year for a period of five years. Those receiving awards will be known as fellows in medicine of the National Research Council.

To qualify for appointment as a fellow, a

candidate must have the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of philosophy from an approved university, or preparation equivalent to that represented by one of these degrees. Only citizens of the United States or Canada will ordinarily be appointed, although the fellowship board is authorized to set aside this provision in exceptional cases. The fellowships will be open to both sexes.

Since the principal purpose of establishing these fellowships is to increase the number of competent teachers in the field of medicine, each incumbent will be required to gain experience in teaching. As creative work is regarded as essential to the best teaching, emphasis will also be placed upon research.

Fellows will be at liberty to choose the institutions or universities in which they will work, as well as the men under whose direction they will carry on their researches, subject to the approval of the fellowship board.

Appointments are to be made for a period of twelve months, beginning at any time in the year, with an allowance of six weeks for vacation. The time may be extended, however, if in the judgment of the board the work which the fellow has done justifies it. The stipends are not definitely fixed in amount; but they are intended to enable the individual to live comfortably while carrying on his special work as a fellow.

The fellowships will be administered by a special committee, known as the Medical Fellowship Board of the National Research Council.

Correspondence concerning the fellowships should be addressed to the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CONFERENCE AT UTRECHT

IN June of last year, Professors Biilmann, Bruni, Ernst Cohen, Donnan, Victor Henri, Kruyt, van Romburgh, Schenk, Walden and Wegscheider met in conference at Utrecht, and agreed to hold there in 1922 a scientific chemical meeting, the date of which is now fixed for June 21, 22 and 23 of this year. The program will consist of several general papers, to-